

were not working were more likely to be looking for work, while comparable CPS renters were more likely instead to have opted out of the labor force.

The income and household size distributions are similar for both CAPS renters and CPS renters, though the former are more likely to have a second household member in addition to the survey respondent. On a related note, CAPS renters were more likely to be married (34% vs. 28%) and less likely to have separated or never been married than their counterparts in the CPS.

Overall, the greatest difference between CAPS renters and CPS renters concerns geographic coverage. Over 72% of CAPS renters are located in the South, compared with 35% of CPS renters. Moreover, 19% of CPS renters come from the Northeast, while none of the CAPS renters do.

#### **4.3.2 American Housing Survey**

Table 8 below provides demographic proportions for the CAPS renters who completed the baseline interview and renters in the AHS. Relative to the AHS renters, the CAPS renters are more likely to be female (67% vs. 54%), less likely to be White (38% vs. 51%) and more likely to be Black (36% vs. 22%). However, the proportions of Hispanics in these two samples are roughly comparable.

In addition, CAPS renters tend to be slightly older and more educated than AHS renters, and are more likely to be married. About 44% of CAPS renters were 41 years of age or older when interviewed, compared to 39% for the AHS. The CAPS renters are 3 percentage points less likely to not have completed high school. Moreover, 52% of CAPS renters had completed at least some college, compared with 47% of AHS renters. About 34% of CAPS renters were married at baseline, compared to 25% of AHS renters. The income, employment status, and household size distributions are similar for both CAPS renters and AHS renters, though the former are slightly more likely to have a second household member in addition to the survey respondent.